

L 54648-43

ACCESSION NR: AP50144118

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial p_i} \ln L_1(p) \right]_0 = - \sum_{j=1}^4 \Delta p_j \left[\frac{\partial^2 \ln L_1(p)}{\partial p_i \partial p_j} \right]_0$$

where the parameters Ω, U, α, ψ must be known a priori. After some simplifications where the assumption is made that $\Omega \gg \alpha$, the following equation is obtained for signal dispersion

$$D(\Omega) = R'(\Omega) \Delta t \left[\frac{U_0^2}{\sigma^2} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} t_i^2 e^{-2\pi i t} \cos^2(\Omega t + \psi_0) \Delta t \right]$$

This shows that the dispersion is inversely proportional to the square of the ratio, signal to noise, for any magnitude of the other parameters. The dispersion relation is adapted to the case where Δt is small. This yields

$$D(\Omega) = D_0(\Omega) \eta_{\Delta t} / \eta_r \text{ where } \eta_{\Delta t} = 1 + 2 \sum_{p=1}^P \frac{R(\Omega - 2p\omega_0)}{R(\Omega)}$$

To obtain some practical applications for signal optimization, the following function is maximized

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L 54848-55

ACCESSION NR: AP5011118

$$y = \frac{U_0}{\sigma^2 R'(\Omega)} \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} y(t_i) e^{-\alpha_i t_i} \sin(\Omega t_i + \psi_0) \approx$$

$$\frac{U_0^2}{\sigma^2 R'(\Omega) \Delta t} \int_0^T y(t) e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\Omega t + \psi_0) dt.$$

As a specific example, the nuclear precession signal is assumed to be $2\pi \times 2000$ rad/sec, the damping coefficient 0.5 sec^{-1} and the noise spectrum, $-2\pi \times 10^4$ rad/sec $\leq \omega \leq 2\pi \times 10^4$ rad/sec. The minimum dispersion is then calculated to be 1.25×10^{-5} and the time interval $\Delta t = 0.8 \times 10^{-4}$ sec. Orig. art. has: 21 equations and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvenny universitet(Leningrad State University), Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln, AN SSSR
 Leningradskoye otdeleniye (Leningrad Branch, Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere, and Radio Wave Propagation, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18 Jul 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, EC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3 fm

L 12853-65 EWT(l)/FCC/EEC(t)/EWA(h) Fo-4/feb/P1-4 RAEM(c) GW
ACCESSION NR: AR4047592 S/0169/64/000/009/D024/D024

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 9D157

8

AUTHOR: Rotshteyn, A. Ya.

TITLE: Nuclear precession airborne magnetometers and the principles of
their design

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Geofiz. priborostr. Vy*p. 17. L., Gostoptekhizdat, 1963,
79-95

TOPIC TAGS: airborne magnetometer, nuclear precession magnetometer, geomagnetic
field, terrestrial magnetic field

TRANSLATION: The author describes the peculiarities of design of nuclear
precession magnetometers for measurement of the geomagnetic field. The AYaAM-6
airborne magnetometer is described as an example. The article presents computa-
tions of the necessary multiplication factor for precession signal frequency and
selection of frequencies of standard quartz oscillators. There is a discussion
of the noise-proof characteristics of the system and a basis for the selection
of the best passband of the measuring system for the purpose of obtaining un-

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L 12853-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4047592

distorted information on the earth's magnetic field during movement, as in an aircraft. The author proposes a series of block diagrams for ensuring a high selectivity of a system with automatic frequency trim. He notes the advantages of the use of these systems and their suitability only for magnetometers with a continuously generated precession signal. G. Aleksandrovskaya

ASSOCIATION: None

SUB CODE: ES, EM

ENCL: 00

Card Z/2

82927

S, 169/60/000/006/010/021
A005/A001

3,9100

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1960, No. 6, p. 43, # 5851

AUTHOR: Rotshteyn, A. Ya.

TITLE: An Absolute Nuclear-Resonance Geomagnetometer for Field Use

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Novoye v metodike i tekhn. geologorazved. rabot. 2.
Leningrad, 1959, pp. 39-46

TEXT: The nuclear-resonance magnetometers are based on determining the frequency of atomic nuclei free precessing around the earth's magnetic field vector. The device proposed uses the free-nuclear-induction method for revealing the nuclear precession. The device A&M-4-EATP (AYAMP-4-VITR) consists of a transducer, an electronic set, power supply and a recorder. The device control is fully automatic. The device is provided for exact measurements of the modulus of the vector T, the accuracy of measurements amounts to $\pm 2\%$. The zero drift and the temperature instability act within the limits of the accuracy mentioned. The duration of one measurement amounts to 2 seconds; the repetition rate is 6 seconds. Errors in the measurements due to the transducer

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A005/A001

An Absolute Nuclear-Resonance Geomagnetometer for Field Use

orientation practically does not exist. The weight of the device with the power supply providing for 1,000 measurements, amounts to 8.5 kg.

J. S. Yesakov

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

SOV/169-59-5-4544

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 5, p 39 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Rotshteyn, A.Ya.TITLE: The Principle of Designing Transducers for Nuclear-Resonance
Geologic Prospecting Magnetometers ✓PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metodiki i tekhn. razvedki, 1958, Nr 1,
pp 258 - 266TITLE: The performance of the nuclear-resonance magnetometer is based
on the fact that the atomic nucleus having a mechanical moment ✓
(spin) and, consequently, a magnetic moment, begins to precess
when a magnetic field acts up on it. The angular frequency of
precession ω can be determined by the correlation $\omega = \gamma H_0$,
where γ is the gyromagnetic ratio of the nucleus. The formulae
are derived determining the most important characteristics of the
transducer; the voltage of the useful signal, the signal-to-noise
ratio. The parameters and the results of tests are cited for
multiturn and also for several types of lowturn transducers with
a simple multilayer winding using a wire of a significant diameter.

Card 1/2

SOV/169-59-5-4544

The Principle of Designing Transducers for Nuclear-Resonance Geologic Prospecting Magnetometers

A conclusion on the advantage of lowturn transducers in comparison with multi-turn transducers is given. The cited principles of calculation allow the designing of nuclear-resonance transducers for geomagnetometers guaranteeing ✓ a significant signal-to-noise ratio, having small sizes and consuming little power.

D.V. Kornivets.

Card 2/2

SOV/169-59-6-5677

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 6, p 36 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Rotshteyn, A.Ya., Tsirel', V.S.

TITLE: The Nuclear-Resonance Method for Measuring the Components of
the Magnetic Field of the Earth and Its Use in Magnetic
Prospecting

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metodiki i tekhn. razvedki, 1958, Nr 1,
pp 267 - 276

ABSTRACT: The nuclear-resonance method for measuring the magnetic field
of the earth is discussed. A device developed by VITR for
measuring the modulus of this field is described. The results
of the preliminary tests of this device are given. The authors
explain the theory of the method which they suggested for deter-
mining the inclination. The H and Z components of the field
may be measured by this method, and in this way, the range of
applicability of devices based on the principle of nuclear re-
sonance is widened. This method may be used for measuring the
absolute value of the modulus of the geomagnetic field vector

Card 1/2

SOV/169-59-6-5677

The Nuclear-Resonance Method for Measuring the Components of the Magnetic Field of the Earth and Its Use in Magnetic Prospecting

with an accuracy of up to 1γ . The error in relative measurements may be reduced to 0.1γ due to the steadiness of the hydromagnetic ratio. A device based on this method is suitable for terrestrial measurements of the modulus of the geomagnetic field vector, for accounting for the drift of permalloy aeromagnometers, for connecting individual sections of a T-survey, for recording slow variations and for measurements in observatories. An analogous device, but with a transducer in the Helmholtz rings, whose theory is given, may be used for measuring the inclination with an accuracy of $6''$. This exceeds the accuracy of all other field and laboratory measuring methods.

✓8

D.V. Korniyets

Card 2/2

POGREBNIKOV, M.M.; ROTSHTEYN, A.Ya.; TSIREL', V.S.

Studying and calculating variations in using nuclear resonance
apparatus. Trudy VITR no.3:258-267 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Krasnovodsk region—Magnetic prospecting)

44263

S/785/61/000/008/001/005
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Rotshteyn, A.Ya., and Skrotskiy, G.V.

TITLE: Radio-spectroscopic methods of measuring weak magnetic fields

SOURCE: USSR. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr. Osoboye konstruktorskoye byuro. Geofizicheskoye priborostroyeniye. no.8. 1961. 36-65

TEXT: The special features of magnetometers based on free nuclear precession are discussed. The frequency of free precession is strictly proportional to the total vector magnetic field strength, and so field strength can be assessed absolutely and not as an increment over an unknown level as in permalloy magnetometers. Given adequate signal-to-noise ratio, the accuracy depends on the accuracy with which the proton magneto/mechanical ratio γ_p is known for water or other fluid, and the measurement of this is discussed. Accuracy can be improved by increasing the magneto/mechanical ratio, the duration of measurements, the signal-to-noise ratio, or the strength of the magnetic field being measured. Similar considerations also apply to resonance methods

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Radio-spectroscopic methods of ... S/785/61/000/008/001/005
E194/E155

of measurement. Ways of reducing inaccuracies due to atmospheric and industrial noise are briefly explained. Frequency is usually measured by counting the cycles of free precession in a fixed time interval. With one-second interval, the accuracy required is 0.04 c/s. After describing methods of frequency measurement, existing precession magnetometers are reviewed in three groups according to method of frequency measurement. In some magnetometers the beat signal and standard frequency are recorded together with time markers; others use vibration frequency meters. However, the most widely used is the third group employing electron counter frequency meters. A novel Soviet portable instrument is described and so are the instruments used in the Vanguard satellites. The foregoing relates to measurement of the modulus of the magnetic field vector. By combining the magnetometer and Helmholtz rings the direction of the vector in three-dimensional space can also be measured; various methods are explained. The free-precession method can also be used to measure magnetic field gradients. Despite their considerable advantages, free-precession magnetometers have certain disadvantages, particularly the small

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Radio-spectroscopic methods of ... S/785/61/000/008/001/005
E194/E155

amplitude of the output signals. This necessitates the use of large pick-ups and powerful polarising sources. The sample must be remagnetised from time to time, which interrupts operation and prevents the use of simple methods of frequency measurement and limits the speed of the measurement. Because of the low frequency of precession in the terrestrial magnetic fields, measurement times are unduly long. Accordingly, possible developments in radio spectroscopic magnetometers for weak field measurements are discussed. Magnetometers using the Oberhauser effect have been suggested, but would require a suitable paramagnetic salt which, when dissolved in a liquid containing protons, would give greater signal strength without appreciably altering the relaxation time. Oberhauser-effect magnetometers are more intricate than free-precession magnetometers because they use complicated high-frequency generators. Nuclear-precession generators (with Maser-type feed-back and flowing liquid) can provide a continuous undamped precessional signal, whose frequency follows the magnetic field intensity, but they cannot make continuous measurements. Magnetometers may be characterised by their ability to record actual

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Radio-spectroscopic methods of ...

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magnetic anomalies. Precession aeromagnetometer type A3M-49 (AEM-49) can record at a rate of 80 γ/sec and anomalies which vary as fast as 200 γ/sec are recorded with considerable error. The speed of measurement of nuclear generators may be increased by using several frequency-meters operating at successive time shifts. Nuclear-precession magnetometers determine the total field strength at each measurement and the field change between measurements does not exceed 0.1%. They thus give excess information which could in principle be used to ensure greater speed and accuracy. Their frequency meters may be more simple and interference-free than the electron-counter type, but are less stable than those used in the free precession method. Electron resonance and free precession might be used in magnetometers, and work in this field is briefly reviewed. Magnetometers based on the optical orientation of atoms are briefly described; they can determine both the magnitude and direction of the magnetic field. By using helium rather than rubidium these magnetometers need no thermostatic control of the absorption chamber and the helium need not be absolutely pure. The helium magnetometer can detect changes of field of

Card 4/5

Radio-spectroscopic methods of ...

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E194/E155

hundredths of γ and can measure fields of a few γ .
There are 17 figures.

Card 5/5

ROTSHTEYN, A.Ya.

Absolute nuclear resonance digital geomagnetometer. Trudy
(MIRA 15:7)
VITR no.3:218-227 '61.
(Magnetometer)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445510008-3

ROTSHTEYN, A.Ya.

Resolving power of airborne nuclear magnetometers. Trudy
VTPR no.3:228-240 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Magnetometer)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445510008-3"

9.6/30,

40696

S/169/62/000/008/063/090
E032/E114

AUTHOR: Rotshteyn, A.Ya.

TITLE: An absolute nuclear-resonance digital geomagnetometer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no.8, 1962, 5,
abstract 8 G 28. (Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metodiki i
tekhn. razvedki, no.3, 1961, 218-227).

TEXT: Reports the development of the nuclear magnetometer
AYUM-5-VITP (AYaTsM-5-VITR) which has a digital print-out.
The probe of the magnetometer is in the form of two joined
cylindrical polyethylene containers with a capacity of 350 cm^3
each. The coil is wound continuously in several 600-turn layers
of the ПЭЛ-0.93 (PEL-0.93) wire. The distance between the coils
is 150 mm. The coils are connected in opposition so that external
pick-up is cancelled out while the nuclear precession signals are
added, since owing to the opposite direction of the polarising
fields the initial phases of the signals are shifted by 180° .
The precession frequency is determined with the aid of a fast
frequency meter which electronically counts the number of periods
of the precession signal during an accurately defined time

X

Card 1/2

An absolute nuclear-resonance ...

S/169/62/000/008/063/090
E032/E114

interval controlled by a special quartz oscillator. With a suitably chosen frequency of this oscillator (1046.3 cps) and by multiplying the frequency of the signal by a factor of 24, this frequency-meter arrangement may be used to determine the magnetic field in absolute units. However, the working range is then only 3-4000 γ , unless the device can be readjusted. The error of the instrument in automatic field determinations at intervals of 2 sec is claimed to be $\pm 1 \gamma$. The weight without the supply sources is 35 kg and the power consumption is 300 watts.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ROTSTEIN, G. A.

M. Y. Sereiskii and G. A. Rotstein. Elektronarkoz v terapii
psikhicheskikh zabolovanii.
(Electronarcosis in the treatment of psychoses).
Nevropat. psikiat., v. 16 (6), 1947: 84 - 90

ROTSHTEYN, S. A.

Dr. Medical Sci.

"Electroshock Therapy in Schizophrenia." Sub 16 Jun 51.
Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees
in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 430, 9 May 55

ROTSHTEYN, G. A.

Limits of electroshock in schizophrenia. Zh. nevropat. psichiat.,
Moskva 52 no.3:35-45 Mar 1952. (CLML 22:2)

1. Of the Department of Psychiatry, Central Institute for the
Advanced Training of Physicians (Director -- V. P. Lebedeva).

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.

"Psychiatry, neurology, and medical psychology" [in German], nos. 1-12, 1953; journal of neuropathologists and psychiatrists of the German Democratic Republic. Reviewed by G.A.Rotshteyn. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 54 no.6:591-599 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(PSYCHIATRY--PERIODICALS)

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.

"Psychotherapy in schizophrenia." D.Mueller-Hegeman, Leipzig 1952.
Reviewed by G.A.Rotshteyn. Zhur. nerv. i psich. 54 no.9:795-798
S '54. (MLRA 7:9)

(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (PSYCHOTHERAPY)
(MUELLER-HEGEMAN, DIETFRIED)

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.

"Physiology of sleep and clinical aspects of sleep therapy"
[in German] Rudolf Bauman. Reviewed by G.A.Rotshtain. Zhur.
nevr. i psikh. 55 no.1:71-75 Ja '55. (MIRA 8:2)
(BAUMAN, RUDOLF) (SLEEP)

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.

"The Bremen Psychiatric Hospital (1904-1954)." Bremen (West Germany), 1954. Reviewed by G.A.Rotshtein. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 55 no.5: 394-398 '55. (MLRA 8:7)

(BREMEN--HOSPITALS, PSYCHIATRIC)

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.

Psychiatry, neurology and medical psychology." 1954, vol6 ed.
by A. Mette (German Democratic republic) Section on Psychiatry.
Reviewed by G.A.Rotshtain. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 55 no.8:617-624
'55. (MLRA 8:10)

(PSYCHIATRY)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445510008-3

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.

"Litigation mania" [in German], Arthur Heydt. Reviewed by G.A. Rot-
shtein. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 55 no.9:705 '55 (MLRA 8:11)
(PSYCHOSES) (HEYDT, ARTHUR)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445510008-3"

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.

"Psychic symptomatology in lesions of the frontal lobe" [in German].
Hans Heygster. Reviewed by G.A. Rotstein. Zhur.nevr. i psikh.55
no.9:704-705 '55 (MLRA 8:11)
(BRAIN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (PSYCHOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL)

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.

Phase psychoses; their manifestation and heredity. [in German].
Edda Neele. Reviewed by G.A. Rotshtain. Zhur.nevr. i psikh.55
no.9:705-710 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(PSYCHOSES) (HEREDITY OF DISEASES) (NEELE, EDDA)

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.

"Manual for mental hospital attendants" [in German]. Ludwig Scholz.
Reviewed by G. A. Rotshteyn. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 55 no.9:710-711
'55. (MLRA 8:11)
(PSYCHIATRIC NURSING)(SCHOLZ, LUDWIG)

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.

Diagnostic and therapeutic manual for students and physicians.
Psychiatry section [in German] Rudolf Lemke. Reviewed by G.A.
Rotshtein. Zhur.nevr. i psikh.55 no.9:711 '55 (MLRA 8:11)
(PSYCHIATRY--HANDBOOKS, MANUALS, ETC.) (LEMKE, RUDOLF)

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.

Prescription manual. Neural and psychic diseases. [In German].
L. Heilmeyer. Reviewed by G. A. Rotshteyn. Zhur.nevr. i psikh.
55 no.9:712-713 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(MEDICINE--FORMULAE, RECEIPTS, PRESCRIPTIONS)
(PSYCHIATRY) (HEILMEYER, L.)

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.(Moskva)

Psychiatry, neurology, and medical psychology (Psychiatrie,
Neurologie und Medizinische Psychologie) A. Mette. ed. nos. 1-6
'55.(psychiatry section).Reviewed by G.A. Rotshtain. Zhur. nevr.
i psikh. 56 no.1:75-80 '56. (MLRA 9:4)

(GERMANY, EAST--PSYCHIATRY--PERIODICALS)

Rec 557507 N 6/1

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.

Recent progress in the field of electric shock therapy; review of literature and personal observations [with summary in French].
Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.12:1494-1502 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Kafedra psichiatrii (zav. - prof. A.V.Snezhnevskiy) TSentral'-nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.
(SHOCK, THERAPY ELECTRIC,
progr. (Rus))

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.

"Freud or Pavlov? An active complex psycho-therapy" by F. Völgyesi.
Reviewed by G.A. Rotshteyn, Zhur.nevr. i psich. 58 no.2:239-240 '58
(PSYCHOTHERAPY) (MIRA 11:5)
(VOLGYESI, F.)

SUKHAREVA, Grunya Yefimovna. Prinimala uchastiye YUSEVICH, L.S.
ROTSHTEYN, G.A., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A.. tekhn.red.

[Clinical lectures on child psychiatry] Klinicheskie lektsii
po psichiatrii detskogo vozrasta. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.
lit-ry Medgiz. Vol.2. 1959. 405 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(CHILD PSYCHIATRY)

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.

Diagnostic significance of data from a laboratory investigation
of the higher nervous activity in the clinical treatment of
mental diseases. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. psikhonevr. inst. no.20:
121-130 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kafedra psichiatrii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR A.V. Snezhnevskiy).
(MENTAL ILLNESS) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

ROTSHTEYN, G. A.

Doc Med Sci - (diss) "Hypochondriac schizophrenia." Moscow,
1961. 15 pp; (Second Moscow State Med Inst imeni N. I. Piro-
gov); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 235)

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.

Problems in the clinical aspects and pathogenesis of
hypochondriacal schizophrenia. Vest. AMN SSSR 17 no.1:17-27
'62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry psichiatrii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN
SSSR prof. A.V. Snezhnevskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershen-
stvovaniya vrachey.
(HYPOCHONDRIA) (SCHIZOPHRENIA)

GOLOVANT, L. I.; ROTERSTEIN, G. A., nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Prognostic significance of manifestations of obsession in the course of schizophrenia. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.8:1218-1224
(MIRA 18:8) '65.

l. Institut psikiatrii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001445510008-3

POLISHCHUK, Yu.I.; ROTSHTEYN, G.A., nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Hebephrenic form of schizophrenia. Zhur. nevr. i psich. 65 no.8:
1225-1231. '65. (KIRA 12:8)

11. institut psichiatrii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445510008-3"

ROTSHTEYN, G.A.

Mechanism for the loading and unloading of autoclave buckets
with variable load counterweight. Kons. i ov. prom. 17
no. 8:6-7 Ag. '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Melitopol'skiy konservnyy zavod.

KASITSKIY, I.; MANEVICH, Ye.; ZVEREV, A.; KAPUSTIN, Ye.;
NEMCHINOV, V., akademik; VOROB'YEVA, A.; YEVSTAF'YEV, G.;
SHAKHURIN, A.; KOSYACHENKO, G.; PLOTNIKOV, K.; AL'TER, L.;
ROTSHTEYN, L.; SPIRIDONOVA, N.; MASLOVA, N.; RUSANOV, Ye.;
KAPITONOV, B.; KULIYEV, T.; GATOVSKIY, L.

Problems of the economic stimulation of enterprises.
Vop. ekon. no.11:87-142 N :62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Komitet Vsesoyuznogo soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv po ekonomike i organizatsii prizvodstva (for Kasitskiy).
2. Institut ekonomiki AN SSSR for Manivich, Zverev, Verob'yeva, Yevstaf'yev, Shakhurin, Plotnikov, Maslova, Rusanov, Kapitonov).
3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda (for Kapustin).
4. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy finansovyj institut (for Kosyachenko).
5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut Gosudarstvennyj nauchno-ekonomicheskogo soveta Soveta Ministrov SSSR (for Al'ter).

(Continued on next card)

KASITSKIY, I.----(continued) Card 2.

6. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-ekonomicheskiy sovet Soveta
Ministrov SSSR (for Rotshteyn). 7. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy
universitet.(for Spiridonova). 8. Azerbaydzhanskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni S.M. Kirova (for Kuliyev).
9. Predsedatei' Nauchnogo soveta po khozyaystvennomu
raschetu i material'nomu stimulirovaniyu proizvodstva,
chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gatovskiy).
(Industrial management)
(Incentives in-industry)

ROTSHTEYN, L.

25611. ROTSHTEYN, L.

Voprosy normirovaniya sobstvennykh oborotnykh sredstv v mashinostroenii.
Sov. Finansy, 1948, No. 6, s. 22-25.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

KISIAMI, M. ROTSHTEYN, L

Credit

Means intended to render timely financial aid to enterprises and business organizations. Sov. fin.
13 No 5 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

ROTSHTEYN, L.

Organization of internal working capital of industrial enterprises. Fin.
1 kred. SSSR no.6:17-22 Je '53. (MIRA 6:6)
(Finance)

ROTSHTEYN, L.

Estimating the amount of working capital necessary for industrial enterprises. Fin.SSSR 16 no.8:73-81 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Finance)

ROTSHTEYN, L.; SHOLOMOVICH, I., redaktor; LOGOVINSKAYA, R., redaktor;
LEBEDEV, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Principles for the organization of working capital in Soviet
industry] Osnovy organizatsii oborotnykh sredstv v promyshlennosti SSSR. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1955. 93 p. (MIRA 9:5)
(Capital)

ROTSHTEYN, Lev Abramovich; KISMAN, N., otv. red.; FILIPPOVA, E., red. izd-va;
TELEGINA, T., tekhn. red.

[Working capital in regional economic councils; organization and plan-
ning] Oborotnye sredstva v sovnarkhozakh; organizatsiia i planirovanie.
Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1961. 110 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Capital)

BACHURIN, A.V.; MARGOLIN, N.S.; KONDRASHV, D.D.; GORICHEV, N.V.;
ROGOVSKIY, N.I.; YAMPOL'SKIY, M.A.; TYUKOV, V.S.;
ROTSHTEYN, L.A.; GERASHCHENKO, V.S.; KOTOV, V.F.;
BAZAROVA, G.V., red.; PORTYANNIKOV, N.S., red.;
GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Commodity and monetary relations during the period of
transition to communism] Tovarno-denezhnye otnosheniia v
period perekhoda k kommunizmu. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963.
386 p.

(Economics)

ROTSHTEYN, Lev Abramovich

[Working capital in economic councils; organization and planning] Oborotnye sredstva v sovnarkhozakh; organizatsiia i planirovanie. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1961. 110 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Administrative economic councils) (Capital)

ROTSHTEYN, Lev Abramovich. Prinimal uchastiye POMANSKIY, N.A..
KISMAN, N., otv.red.; FILIPPOVA, E., red.ird-va; TELEGINA,
T., tekhn.red.

[Financial planning of regional economic councils] Finanso-
voe planirovanie v sovnarkhozakh. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1959.
205 p. (MIRA 13:2)

(Finance)

ROTSHTEYN, L.

Establishing working capital norms in industry. Fin. SSSR 21
no.3:34-43 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:3)
(Finance)

ROTSHTEYN, L.; KHEYFETS, S.

Problems of distributing and utilizing profit in industry. Fin.
SSSR 21 no.11:44-51 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Profit) (Russia--Industries)

ROTSHTEYN, L.

107-57-5-32/63

AUTHORS: Zingerman, A., Rotshteyn, L., Shteyyert, L.

TITLE: "Baykal" Radio-Phonograph Combination (Radiola "Baykal")

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 5, pp 27-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A detailed description of a new "Baykal" radio-phonograph combination is presented. Manufactured by Berdskiy radiozavod MRTF (Berdskiy radio factory MRTF) this 6-tube new receiver has all wavebands: long waves 415-150 kc, medium waves 1,600-520 kc, short waves 12.1-8.5 mc and 7.5-3.95 mc, and VHF FM 73-64.5 mc. Output power 2 va at distortion factor under 5%. All data on sensitivity, selectivity, tone control, nonuniformity of frequency characteristics, etc. are given. Power consumption 45 va. Tube types used: 6N3P, 6I1P, 6K4P, 6X2P, 6N2P, 6P14P; of them 6X2P acts as a dual AM FM detector. The power supply unit is designed with four selenium piles ABC-80-260 connected in a bridge circuit. Detailed specifications of all parts, construction of coils and transformers, and do-it-yourself instructions are provided.

There are 6 figures and one photo given. Among them a detailed circuit diagram.

ASSOCIATION: The Berdskiy radiozavod MRTF.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KUNIN, Leonid Aleksandrovich; ROTSHTEYN, Leonid Isaakovich; ANTONENKO, Ye.A.,
red.; GOSTISHCHEVA, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[Installation and repair of radio receivers, record players, and
radio-phonograph combinations] Radiopriemniki, radioly, proigryvateli;
ustroistvo i remont. Novosibirsk, Novosibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960.
(MIRA 14:11)
68 p.

(Radio)

(Phonograph)

ROTSHTEIN, M. S.

Application of Method of Successive Approximations in Construction of Magnetic Circuits for Microphones and Loudspeakers

The design of models for experimental tests and improvement of parameters of separate links is presented. Success is attained by the use of two to three models. The weight of the magnets could be reduced and the efficiency coefficient increased up to 32%. (RZhFiz, No. 8, 1955) Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta Radioveshchat. Priyema i Akustiki, No. 1, 1954, 64-78.

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

RoTSHTEYN, O.

USSR/ Electronics - Radio receivers

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 14/27

Authors : Rotshteyn, O., and Khandurin, I.

Title : The "LUCH" radio receiver

Periodical : Radio 8, 27-28, Aug 1955

Abstract : The technical and structural characteristics of a new two-tube, direct amplification, long and medium-wave radio receiver "LUCH", are described. The receiver is powered by special Tula-type batteries (anode and filament batteries), of 4 and 60 ma, respectively. It is mentioned in a separate notation by the editor that the receiver possesses numerous shortcomings one being its low sensitivity which requires a specially good antenna and grounding. Table; diagrams; drawings; illustrations.

Institution :

Submitted :

ZAYTSEVA, Z.A.; ROTSHTEYN, R.I.

Clinical aspects and therapy of infantile gastroenteritis. Zdravookhranenie 2 no.1:37-39 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz respublikanskoy detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach N.T. Gordeyeva) i kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent A.I. Miloserdova) lechebnogo fakul'teta Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(INFANTS (NEWBORN)--DISEASES) (ANTIBIOTICS)
(DIARRHEA)

ROTSHTEYN, TS. YU.

42758. ROTSHTEYN, TS. YU. O Vliyanii Khloratsida Na Patogennye Dermatofity V Patologicheskem Materiale. Sbornik Trudov Kliniki Kozhnykh I Vener. Bolezney (Kazan. Gos. Med. In-t) Kazan', 1948, s. 87-92.--Bibliogr: 7 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

ROTSHTEYN, TS. YU.

42759. ROTSHTEYN, TS. YU. Funktsional'noye Sostoyaniye Kozhi Ppi Streptodermiyakh. Sbornik Trudov Kliniki Kozhnykh i Vener. Bolezney (Kazan. Gos. Med. in-t). Kazan', 1948, s. 39-45.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

ROTSHTEYN, TS. YU.

42760. ROTSHEYN, TS. YU. Etiopatogenez Paratravmatischeskikh Porazheniy Kozhi i
Tak Nazyvaemykh "Mikrobnykh khekzem." Sbornik Trudov Kliniki Kozhnykh i Vener. Bolezney.
(Kazan. Gos. Med. in-t). Kazan', 1948, s. 30-38.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001445510008-3

ZAYDEI, A. and FCTSMTEYN, V.

"The Solvation of Neodymium Ions in Alcohol Water Systems," Dok. AN, 57, No. 6, 1947

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445510008-3"

CA

Hydration of the neodymium ion in water-alcohol solutions. V. Rotstein (A. A. Zhdanov State Univ., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 71, 115-8 (1950).—The data is based on the property of the Nd^{+++} ion to exhibit a very much different absorption spectrum in soln. in pure EtOH and in EtOH with H_2O added. Thus, in the violet region, addn. of H_2O gives rise to appearance of a new line, 4273 Å., beside the 4205 Å. line characteristic of the soln. in pure EtOH, which disappears altogether in the presence of relatively small amounts of H_2O , whereas the " H_2O " line at 4273 attains max. intensity. Similar phenomena occur also in other regions of the spectrum. Max. intensity of the 4273 line, and disappearance of 4295, are taken as an indication that the Nd^{+++} is entirely surrounded by H_2O mols. only. The fraction x of Nd^{+++} ions hydrated with n mols. of H_2O , $x = [\text{Nd}^{+++}\text{.nH}_2\text{O}] / [\text{Nd}^{+++}]$, is detd. from the ratio of the optical d. of a " H_2O " line at the given concn. of H_2O in the soln., and its optical d. at its max. intensity. From the expression for the equil. const. K of the reaction $\text{Nd}^{+++} \cdot n\text{EtOH} + n\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{Nd}^{+++}\text{.nH}_2\text{O} + n\text{EtOH}$, with the concn. of EtOH considered const., $\log [x/(1-x)] = n \log [\text{H}_2\text{O}] + \log K$, hence, n is given by the slope of the linear plot of $\log [x/(1-x)]$ against $\log [\text{H}_2\text{O}]$. Exptl. data, on 0.25-0.31 M NdCl gave $n = 3.8$, i.e. very close to $n = 4$, distinctly different from the hydration nos., 6 or 8, commonly assumed for trivalent monoval. ions. That this no. is not simulated by a hydration of the Cl^- anion follows from the fact that an excess of LiCl does not affect the result. N. E. Thom

ROVINSKII, V.P.

Characteristics of the Sandinavii-Gierasimova syndrome in
schizophrenic encephaloid. Zhur. nevr. i psich. 65 no. 11
1964-1965, 103.

1. Releitra psichiatril (zavodsgazetny - prof. V.N. Korobov)
Tsentral'nogo instituta uchebno-knizhnoi vychey, Maskva.

ROTSHTEYN, V.G.

"Hypnosis; problems in theory and practice" by L.Chertok. Reviewed
by V.G.Rotshtein. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 60 nq.9:1235 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(HYPNOTISM)

(CHERTOK, L.)

RABINOVICH, V.A.; NIKEROV, A.E.; ROTSHTEYN, V.P.; SOKOLOV, P.N.

Determining the thermodynamic activities of single ions. Vest. IGU
15 no.4:101-105 '60.
(Ions) (Activity coefficients)

ROTSNTEYN, V.P., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; SHEMYAKIN, V.N., student

Colorimetric analysis of small quantities of oxygen dissolved in
water. Teploenergetika 9 no.2:54-56 ? '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Water--Analysis) (Colorimetry)

ROTSHTEYN Y.

Reaction of the simplest olefins with aqueous solutions of formaldehyde and acetaldehyde. M. I. Pustrov, Yu. I. Sushchenko, A. M. Kut'min, and N. K. Shchukavina (Technich. Inst., Vareslav). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.*, 27, 2206-17 (1957).

The reaction of simpler olefins (1- and 2-butenes, 2-methyl-2-butene, Me₂C=CH₂, and com. propylene fraction) with CH₂O and AcH was studied in an autoclave with a periodically functioning pressure reactor, in aq. soln. with 1.5-5% H₂SO₄ at 80-125° with 8-14 atm. operating pressure for more reactive olefins and 35-50 atm. for the propylene fraction. Mixed butenes and CH₂O gave 83% mixed alkyl-1,3-dioxanes, b. 132-5°, d₂₀ 0.9019, n_D²⁰ 1.4230, which passed with 3 parts steam at 425° over a solid catalyst of types described by Arundale and Mikeska (*C. A.* 47, 5353) gave 65.3% dienes, which yielded 65% isoprene and 35% *cis*- and *trans*-piperidines. The following products were obtained from indicated starting materials (in parentheses): (Propylene fraction-CH₂O) 4-methyl-1,3-dioxane, b. 115.3°, d₂₀ 0.9758, n_D²⁰ 1.4159 (80.4%); 4-hydroxytetrahydropyran, b. 100°, I. 0703, I. 4600 (7.18%); 1,3-butenediol (3.2%); allylcarbinol (0.65%

%); (2-Butene-CH₂O) 4,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane, b. 132.6°, 0.9813, 1.4223 (90%); 3-methyl-4-hydroxytetrahydropyran, b. 73°, I. 0384, I. 3011 (0.9%); 2-methyl-1,3-butenediol (prep. as deriv. of the dioxane only): (Me₂C=CH-CH₂O) 4,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane, b. 133.4°, 0.9834, 1.4238 (73.35%); 2-methyl-2,4-butenedial, b. 107-9°, 0.9807, 1.4440 (7.19%); 4,4-dimethyl-5-hydroxymethyl-1,3-dioxane (I), b. 115-16°, 1.0905, 1.4614 (7.92%); 2-methyl-3-butene-*o*-ol, b. 139-40°, 0.8700, I. 4389 (0.3-1%); (2-Methyl-3-butene-CH₂O) 4,4,5-trimethyl-1,3-dioxane, b. 154.2°, 0.9587, 1.4310 (80.5%); (PhCMe=CH-CH₂O) 4-phenyl-4-methyl-1,3-dioxane, b. 102°, I. 0864, I. 5240 (85.5%); (Me₂C=CH-CH₂O) 2,4,4,6-tetramethyl-1,3-dioxane, b. 140.2°, 0.9039, 1.4102 (90%); 2,4,6-trimethyl-4-hydroxytetrahydropyran, b. 81-3°, 0.9395, I. 4513 (2.2%); (2-Butene-AcH) 2,4,5,6-tetramethyl-1,3-dioxane, b. 139.5°, 0.9035, 1.4203 (50%). The mechanism of the reactions is discussed. *Allylcarbinyl 3,5-dinitrobenzoate*, m. 152°; *allylcarbinyl acetate*, b. 124.7-5.2°, d₂₀ 0.9302, n_D²⁰ 1.4206. *I acetate*, b. 128.9°, I. 0920, I. 4193.

G. M. Kosolapov

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001445510008-3

ROTS'KG, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk

Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning in schools of the
United States. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.11:35-36 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001445510008-3"

ROTS'KO, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; SMIRNOVA, A.P., red.izd-vs; KOMAROVSKAYA,
L.A., tekhn. red.

[Air conditioning.] Konditsionirovaniye vozdukha. Moskva,
Gosstroizdat, 1963. 75p. (Akademicheskaya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
SSSR. Tsentral'nyi institut nauchnoi informatsii po stroitel'stvu
i arkhitekture. Opyt narubezhnogo stroitel'stva, no.12).
(MIRA 16:11)

ROTS'KO, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; KABUKOVSKAYA, L.N., inzh.

Ventilation and air conditioning in textile factories.
Opyt stroi. no.33:97-122 '61. (MIRA 16:8)

ROTS'KO, V. K., kand. tekhn. nauk

Air conditioning systems and new types of equipment. Opyt zarub.
(MIRA 15:10)
stroj. no.3:3-64 '62.

(Air conditioning)

COUNTRY	Hungary	H-20
CATEGORY		
ABS. JOUR.	RZKhim, No. 5 1960, No.	19251
AUTHOR	Rott, A.	
INST.	Hungarian Academy of Sciences	
TITLE	The Chemical Behavior of Aluminum in the Silver-Salt Diffusion Photographic Process	
ORIG. PUBL.	Acta Chim Acad Sci Hung, 18, No 1-4, 251-260 (1959)	
ABSTRACT	The behavior of Al (I) in photographic developers and in alkaline media has been investigated in connection with the development of the process for obtaining an Ag-image on an Al surface by diffusion methods. The effect of the above-indicated solutions on the Al surface was measured by recording H ₂ evolution curves and interpreted as a function of the composition of the solutions. The sodium thiosulfate added to a KOH solution on contact with the I is partially converted to Na ₂ S. However,	
CARD	1/2	

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001445510008-3

ROTT, A.V., yuriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravoohlraneniya Ukr.SSR.

Legal consultation. Vrach. delo no.9:152-159 S 63.
(MIRA 16:10)
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001445510008-3"

ROTT, A.V.

Legal consultation. Vrach. delo no.10:156-157 O '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Vneshtatnyy yuriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
UkrSSR.

ROTT, A.V.

Legal advice. Vrach. delo no.1:156-157 Ja'64 (MIRA 17:13)

1. Vneshtatnyy yuriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
UkrSSR.

ROTT, A.V., yuriskonsul't

Legal consultation. Vrach. delo no.8:157-158 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

ROTT, A.V.

Legal consultation. Vrach. delo no.12:158-159 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Yuriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

ROTT, A.V.

Legal consultation. Vrach. delo no.2:158-159 P '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Yuriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

ROTT, A.V.

Legal consultation. Vrach. delo no.5:155-156 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Yuriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

ROTT, A.V.

Legal consultation. Vrach.delo no.10:157-158 O '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Yuriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya UkrSSR.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

ROTT, A.V.

Legal consultation. Vrach.delo no.12:141-142 D '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Yuriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya UkrSSR.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445510008-3

ROIT, A.V.

Legal advice. Vrach. delo no.3:156-157 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vneshtatnyj juriskonsul't Ministerstva zdorov'ya UkrSSR.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001445510008-3"

ROTT, A.V.

Legal consultation. Vrach.delo no.9:157-158 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Yuriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

ROTT, A.V.

Legal consultation. Vrach.delo no.12:3 of cover D '56.
(MIRA 12:10)

1. Juriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

ROTT, A.V.

ROTT, A.V.

Legal consultation. Vrach.delo no.9:3 of cov. S '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Yuristkozul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

ROTT, A.V., iuriskonsul't

Legal consultation. Vrach.delo no.2:223-224 F '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Ministerstvo Zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(UKRAINE--MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

ROTT, A.V.

Legal advice. Vrach.delo no.5:563-564 My '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Yuriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

ROTT, A.V.

Legal consultation. Vrach.delo no.8:895-896 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Yuriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(UKRAINE--MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

ROTT, A.V.

Legal consultation. Vrach.delo no.1:1343-1344 D '58.

(MIRA 12:3)

1. Yuriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

ROTT, A.V.

Advice for medical personnel. Vrach. delo no.1:111-112 '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Yuriskonsul't Ministerstva Zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

ROTT, A.V.

Legal consultation. Vrach. delo no.3:p. 3 of cov. Mr '57
(MLRA 10:5)

1. Yuriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(MEDICAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES)

ROTT, A.V.

Legal consultations. Vrach. delo no. 3:157-158 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Yuriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

ROTT, A.V.

Legal consultation. Vrach. delo no. 1:157-158 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Yuriskonsul't Ministerstva Zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

ROTT, A.V.

Legal consultation. Vrach. delo no.1:155-156 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Yuriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(MEDICAL LAWS AND LEGISLATION)

ROTT, A.V.

Legal consultation. Vrach. delo no.4:157-159 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Juriskonsul't Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya USSR.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)